

The Battle of Chickamauga

There was another factor not without its influence on the course of events during that time, and that was the lack of very personal acquaintance if not of friendly interest, between Grant and Rosecrans, and also between Halleck and Rosecrans, but we can do no more than allude to it here. Gen. Ulichin does not treat of it, but confines himself to the more obviously strategic and administrative considerations, and, in this respect, his treatment is very sound; and, what is more, they are expressed in clear and unmistakable language which every reader can understand. He shows that Rosecrans was reluctant to begin the campaign with the troops at his disposal, that he should have been forced to engage, that he had entered the battle of Chickamauga, and that it was entirely practicable for the Government to do this, without sacrificing any great advantage in other quarters; but he

Withal, they would have been in the rear of the flight of each other most of the time but for the dense forest which covered the face of the country. The roads were exceedingly dry, however, and the marching columns raised such clouds of dust as to give fair indications of the direction in which the hostile bodies were moving. The enemy, finding the bridge over the Chickamauga river unguarded, sent their guns, continued the march to the northward, and crossed the Chickamauga mostly at Lee's Bridge, on the lower Ringgold road; but before they had time to develop their line of battle, they were discovered by the Federal cavalry, and by direction of Thomas were attacked vigorously by Baird and Brannan, supported by Johnson. This caused greater circum-

The consequences of the bad formation of the right wing, and of the awkward and unskillful efforts to rectify it, were rendered more conspicuous by the fact that the rebel army was so close upon them at the moment they began their retreat, that it was necessary to make, so that when his veterans made their appearance in front of the Union lines they found everything moving to the left in order to receive an attack. The Union forces were obliged to fight and add their own weight to the tide, but in doing so they fought as waves swept away like chaff before a storm. Van Cleave, Davis, and Sheridan were driven back but little delay to and beyond Dry Valley road, along which they fell back until they had reached the far side of the Gap, where they were again met by the rebels from two miles and a half from the rear. Here they gathered and reformed from eight to ten thousand men and many guns, and Van Hornes told us that Thomas sent Col. Thurston

And turned his left by his splendid advance from the rear of Viditto's farm.

It must not be forgotten, however, that these conclusions are drawn a quarter of a century after the battle, and that many of the facts upon which they rest were not known, and, from the wooded and broken condition of the country, could not possibly have been discovered by any person in either army in time to act intelligently upon them. There was no military visitation which could have been brought into play upon that question, and with any chance of changing the result.

That was obstinacy. Had Thomas been entirely unhampered by instructions, so that he

from uniform until the end of the twelfth month. During the second year the increase is from three to five inches; in the third, from two to three and a half inches; in the fourth, from two to three inches; from this age up to the sixteenth year the average annual gain is from one and two-thirds to two inches. As to weight, there is always a loss during the first three days of life, but by the seventh day the babe should be as heavy as at birth. The

also received adequate attention. In the several sections of his treatise, the author discusses the history of toleration and its converse, intolerance, in the Roman Empire, in medieval and modern Italy, in Germany, France, and England, and in the United States. In the appendix are printed in full some epoch-making documents as the toleration edict of Constantine the Great, the Edict of Nantes, issued by Henri IV., the Edict of Revocation,

Henry Oppenheimer, our genial blacksmith, was at work in the shop shoeing a horse Wednesday, and his wife left the house to shoe the hens, leaving his little son Conrad alone with Abraham's egg. Abrahamineezar got his head in the milk pail and was unable to extricate it; Conrad was compelled to cut the head off to save the pail, and then he hid

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